

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XX.

Cylindrophis lineatus, sp. nov., p. 217; with outlines of head-shields, from above.

PLATE XXI.

- Fig. 1. *Simotes dennysi*, sp. nov., view of head, p. 218; from above.
 1a. ———, outline of head-shields, side view.
 2. *Ophites subcinetus*, var., p. 222; outline of head-shields, from above.
 2a. ———, var., outline of head-shields, side view,
 3. *Rhacophorus dennysi*, sp. nov., p. 224; side of head.
 3a. ———, fore foot, from below.
 4. *Rana macrodon*, p. 225; head.
 4a. ———, hind foot, from below.

All the above figures are of the natural size, except 1, 1a, 2, and 2a, which are double the real dimensions.

4. An Account of the Collection of Lizards made by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador, and now in the British Museum, with Descriptions of the new Species. By the late A. W. E. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Esq., Assistant in the Natural-History Departments, British Museum.

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(Plates XXII.—XXV.)

Of the zoological collections made by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador, various sections of which have already formed the subjects of papers in these 'Proceedings,' not the least interesting is the collection of Lizards, both on account of the number of new species it reveals, and because of the fresh materials it affords for the study of those already known. I have given a partial notice of this collection (P. Z. S. 1880, p. 491), confined, however, to a preliminary list of the species of *Anolis* identified, and the description of a beautiful new one. I now offer the results of a study of the whole collection, and have thought it advisable not to restrict the present paper to the description of the new forms, but to enumerate all the species, for the purpose of recording additional remarks and revisions which have appeared necessary, and of thus making this contribution to the Herpetology of Ecuador as complete as possible. A much earlier collection, that of Mr. Fraser, afforded Dr. Günther the opportunity, in 1859, of describing and figuring a series of reptiles from the same region (P. Z. S. 1859, p. 89); and his paper has, of course, been frequently referred to.

I may point out that the family Cercosauridæ, our knowledge of which, so imperfect before Prof. Peters's admirable memoir in 1863, had scarcely been increased since that date, has received some remarkable accessions in the present collection; also that the genus *Enyalis* has been further worked out, whilst a new form of the curious genus *Hoplocercus* has been brought to light.

The specimens were collected at three distinct stations:—viz. Canelos, Pallatanga, and Sarayacu.

TEJIDÆ.

1. CENTROPYX DORSALIS, Günther.

Monoplocus dorsalis, Günther, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 404.

Centropyx pelviceps, Cope, Pr. Ac. Phil. 1868, p. 98.

? *Centropyx altamazonicus*, Cope, J. Ac. Phil. (n. s.) viii. 1876, p. 162.

Two specimens, the largest measuring about $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, from Canelos. Another good-sized specimen, from the Peruvian Amazons, is also in the British Museum. By its keeled præanal scutes this species would be the *C. altamazonicus*, Cope, rather than his *C. pelviceps*; but I am inclined to think that the very small specimen on which the former is founded will prove identical with the latter. If so, both must be referred to the species described by Dr. Günther, also on a small type specimen, in which, after renewed examination, I do not find that the distinctions relied on by Prof. Cope when describing *C. pelviceps* hold good, as I count fourteen longitudinal series of ventrals in the middle of the body, and can also distinguish femoral pores. The largest specimen from Canelos has the sixteen ventral series characteristic of *C. altamazonicus*, though that species shows them already in a young specimen. I may add that Dr. Günther's type possesses the anal spurs of this genus.

2. NEUSTICURUS ECPLEOPUS.

Neusticurus eupleopus, Cope, J. Ac. Phil. 1876, p. 161; O'Shaugh. Ann. N. H. ser. 5, vol. iv. p. 295 (1879).

Pallatanga.

CERCOSAURIDÆ.

Emminia olivacea of Gray is a *Cercosaura*, as was rightly surmised by Dr. Peters in 1863; moreover it is so closely related to *Cercosaura ocellata*, Wagler, that nothing but the conspicuous lateral ocelli and the three additional femoral pores of that species separate them. With regard to the præanal scutes, I may mention that another specimen from Para, which, some time since, I had occasion to add to the named series in the British Museum, has the two large plates figured by Peters as belonging to Wagler's species, instead of the four smaller marginal plates of Gray's type; but on this ground alone I should not venture to separate it from *C. olivacea*, with which it agrees exactly in every detail. It is perhaps superfluous to state that no foundation for the peculiar position assigned to the nostril by Dr. Gray is afforded by the specimen.

A similar variability in the arrangement of the præanal scutes, associated with an irregularity in the plates of the muzzle, is shown in a series of four specimens, which, however, cannot be specifically distinct, and are doubtless referable to the species described by Prof.

Peters as *Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) argulus*. Although the number and arrangement of the præanal scutes affords a conspicuous and important character in the family Cercosauridæ, and in many cases a reliable one, sufficing, for instance, to distinguish several species of *Leposoma* from the original one of Spix, and from the new one recently described by Prof. Peters, allowance must be made for a certain amount of variation in this particular, more especially as corresponding variations in other characteristic portions of the scutellation are to be found in the Lizards of this and closely allied South-American groups.

I have already noticed that the internasal plate is sometimes entire and sometimes bisected in *Neusticurus ecpleopus*, Cope, although this species was described by Prof. Cope as differing from *N. bicarinatus*, L., in having it entire (see 'Ann. N. H.' Oct. 1879, p. 295). I found also in *N. bicarinatus* an irregular additional præfrontal plate associated with the cleft internasal. In the present series of specimens of *Cercosaura (Pantodactylus) argulus*, the internasal has a longitudinal cleft in a line with the suture of the fronto-nasals, and occasionally the above-mentioned supernumerary plate is present in exactly the same position as in *Neusticus bicarinatus*. The fronto-nasals are in that case reduced to smaller triangular and more lateral plates, quite separated from each other, instead of being large and extensively in contact. These two forms of arrangement of the nasal shields are associated with two distinct types of præanal scutellation. One specimen with the additional præfrontal has four narrow marginal præanals; another with the normal nasal plates has only two large rounded marginal præanals, like *Cercosaura ocellata*, while the others have the normal nasals and the four narrow marginal præanals.

As Prof. Peters had only a single specimen from Bogota, and those in the present collection from Ecuador show a range of variation within recognizable specific limits, I give the following supplementary description:—

3. CERCOSAURA (PANTODACTYLUS) ARGULUS, Peters, Abh. Ak. Berl. 1863, p. 184, pl. i. fig. 3.

Internasal broad, single, or bisected in a line with the suture of the two good-sized fronto-nasals when these are extensively in contact; sometimes an intermediate small præfrontal joining the frontal and the internasal. Frontal and fronto-parietals of the ordinary shape, interparietal large, flanked by two large parietals, and followed by a small occipital enclosed between two good-sized postoccipital plates. Nasal rather large, followed by a single large frenal. Supralabials six, none particularly elongate; infralabials five, the third very elongate. Two pairs of large postmentals in contact, the third smaller, separated by the group of large and small intervening gular scales. Two contiguous rows of larger plates to the chest, where a small collar is formed by a central and two lateral rounded plates. Some convex scales behind the occiput; scales of the back not very narrow, keeled, pointed, the keels being slightly produced; on the

sides small quadrate scales, in two rows to each of the dorsal rows. Ventral plates large, in six longitudinal series, the middle ones squarish, the outer rounded. Præanal scutes four or six, arranged as described above. Four series of square, smooth, inferior caudal plates; those above elongated, keeled, without points. Tail generally with a lateral groove. Femoral pores six to nine.

Above light brown; head variegated with darker. A central dark longitudinal stripe and a lateral one on each side, beneath which a light vitta extends from the temporal region the whole length of the side, again bordered inferiorly with black. Sides with a series of eight or nine large ocelli black with white centres; another, pure white, lower lateral stripe from the labials and beneath the eye. Entire ventral surface yellowish; each ventral, anal, and lower caudal scute with a central black dot. Tail above and below light brown or yellowish, the dorsal tints fading and the stripes ceasing over the rump.

	millim.
Total length	102
Distance of tip of snout from ear-opening..	12
" " " fore limb ..	18
" " " vent	43
Length of fore limb	15
" fourth finger on fore limb.....	4
" hind limb	20
" third hind toe	$4\frac{1}{2}$
" fourth hind toe	$5\frac{1}{2}$

Beside the other differences noted above, Prof. Peters's type specimen showed only two anterior lateral ocelli. Its locality is given as the mountain region of Santa Fé de Bogota. Of the four collected by Mr. Buckley in Ecuador, one is from Pallatanga, and three are from Canelos.

4. *CERCOSAURA (PANTODACTYLUS) RETICULATA*, sp. n. (Plate XXII. fig. 1).

Internasal broad, fronto-nasals pentagonal, with one side in contact; frontal short; fronto-parietals separate; interparietal long and straight; parietals also with straight inner edge, broader than the interparietal, and rounded externally; these three plates evenly truncate on the posterior line of the head, and followed by two transverse rows of small plates, preceding the regular scales of the nape, there being no true occipital shields. Head-shields smooth, without any ridges. Supraorbitals three. One frenal. Supralabials seven, none of them elongate; infralabials six. Temporal scales irregular, polygonal, rather large. A single mental shield behind the symphyisial, and four pairs of postmentals, the two first in contact, the others separated by narrow intervening scales. A double series of large gular shields ending in the very indistinct collar before the chest. Scales of the entire upper surface and sides of the body very narrow, elongate, and keeled, of the same type as those of *C. schreibersii*,

but narrower. Sides of the neck and shoulder granular. Ventral shields smooth, in eight longitudinal series, long, narrow, and distinctly rounded posteriorly. Four principal præanal shields—two median, with their points touching, and two lateral. Tail continuing the scutellation of the back and ventral surface, with a distinct groove along the side. Second and fifth toes on fore foot nearly equal; fourth a little longer than the third.

Brown, variegated with black on the head, with close longitudinal series of light black-edged ocelli or of light spots, in a black longitudinal stripe on the back and sides of the body. Labials and chin-shields spotted with black. Tail pale yellowish brown. Entire undersurface yellowish.

	millim.
Total length	114
Distance from tip of snout to ear-opening..	10
" " " fore limb ..	18
" " " vent	43
Length of fore limb	11
" fourth front toe.....	3
" hind limb	18
" third hind toe	4
" fourth hind toe.....	6

This species has the dorsal scutellation characteristic of the subgenus *Pantodactylus*; but, as before remarked, the dorsal scales are still narrower than in *Cercosaura schreibersii*, and more like those of *C. argulus*, Peters, figured in 'Abh. Ak. Berl.' 1863, pl. i. fig. 3. The narrow rounded ventral scales are a peculiar feature; and so also is the arrangement of the parietal head-shields, which is like that of the genus *Leposoma*.

One specimen from Canelos.

CERCOSAURA, subg. n. PRIONODACTYLUS.

Characters of *Cercosaura* and of the section *Pantodactylus*. Toes of both fore and hind feet strongly toothed beneath.

5. CERCOSAURA (PRIONODACTYLUS) MANICATA, subg. et sp. nn. (Plate XXII. fig. 3.)

A single broad internasal, two fronto-nasals in contact, the rest of the plates on the upper surface of the head as in *C. schreibersii*, the interparietal being somewhat shorter. A single frenal, a large triangular præocular over the labials, and another similar cauthal plate before the supraorbitals. Six supralabials, the third, fourth, and sixth elongate, continued in a series of longish smooth plates in the same line as far as the ear-opening; only four infralabials, the third extremely elongate. A single broad mental plate behind the symphysial, followed by two pairs of contiguous posterior plates, a third pair being widely separated and forced into a lateral position by two converging groups of large oval gular scales, the central and lateral gular spaces being occupied by smaller rounded scales; a

double row of very large broad plates, increasing in size posteriorly, leading to the chest.

Sides of the neck and of the body anteriorly granular. Back covered entirely with elongate narrow, strongly keeled scales, sharply pointed posteriorly, in about eighteen longitudinal rows in the middle of the body, and giving place to much smaller scales on the sides. Ventral shields large and smooth, the middle ones square, the lateral ones rounded, in six longitudinal series, with an additional small external series on each side. Three posterior very long præanal shields, the middle one very narrow and straight, the two outer ones broader and rounded. Lower caudal plates smooth, the upper ones, continued from the back, keeled. Limbs with large scutes on the anterior surfaces, as in other Lizards of this group.

Fourth toe on the anterior limb a little longer than the third. The scales beneath the toes with tooth-like projections; so that all the toes on both fore and hind feet are strongly pectinate.

Femoral pores twelve.

Dark greenish above (in spirits). The sides black, forming a broad and well-defined stripe from the sides of the head to the tail, bounded inferiorly by a narrow pure white stripe from the rostral to the hind limb. A very remarkable pure white patch covers a part of the fore limb, including the first, second, and third toes, and reaching up the wrist and along the anterior scutes of the inner surface of the arms to the elbow. Another isolated white patch is seen on the fore part of the upper arm, near the body. The rest of the front or upper surfaces of the fore limb are dark brown, black in the vicinity of the white patches, and including the two remaining toes. The hind limbs are paler brown, with faint coloured ocelli. Lower surface of the entire Lizard yellowish white, becoming bluish on the belly. The upper surface of the trunk is variegated with dark spots and a distinct zigzag pattern of light and dark brown extends the whole length of the tail. The white lateral vitta on the head is rendered more conspicuous by a short inferior streak of black along the labials, and by the lower symphysial plate being black against the white of the adjacent plates.

	millim.
Total length	137
Distance from tip of snout to ear-opening . .	16
" " " eye	6
" " " fore limb ..	29
" " " vent	70
Length of fore limb	25
" fourth front toe	6
" hind limb	36
" fourth hind toe	10
" third hind toe	8

Characters which render this species at once conspicuous are the peculiar white markings and the toothed undersurface of the toes. The latter feature seems sufficient at once to distinguish the present

form from all the allied ones with which I have the means of comparing it. As in all other respects it is a *Cercosaura*, and would, on account of its narrow elongate keeled dorsal scales, belong to the subgenus *Pantodactylus*, from which it must be separated in consequence of this peculiarity of the feet, I have formed a new subgenus *Prionodactylus* for its reception.

Three rather large specimens from Canelos, and one from Pallatanga.

6. LEPOSOMA¹ CARINICAUDATUM.

Lepidosoma carinicaudatum, Cope, J. Ac. Phil. viii. 1876, p. 160.

Two good-sized specimens of this very striking species from Pallatanga and two from Canelos.

7. LEPOSOMA BUCKLEYI, sp. n. (Plate XXII. fig. 2.)

Rostral plate and symphysial plate of lower jaw broad, especially the latter. A single internasal one third broader than long; two transverse fronto-nasals with their points in contact; frontal moderate-sized, triangular in front, truncated behind, longer than broad; two fronto-parietals; the interparietal and two parietals are three longish straight plates, nearly equal and uniform, evenly truncated behind at the limit of the occipital region, and without any intervening occipital plates. These three plates have their edges raised, forming longitudinal ridges on the hinder portion of the head; and the tendency to rugosity extends also to the fronto-parietals. Four supraorbitals. Two narrow oblique frenals. Five supralabials; one, extremely long, beneath the anterior part of the eye. Four infralabials. A single mental, followed by three pairs of large plates, those of the first two pairs in contact, the third being separated by smaller irregular-shaped plates, which go semicircularly round towards the angle of the mouth.

Temporal scales convex. Ear-opening large, rounded in front, truncate behind. Sides of neck to shoulder also covered with round convex scales. The whole upper surface from the parietal plates, and the sides of the body between the fore and hind limbs as far as the abdomen, covered with elongate lanceolate keeled scales, the points projecting. From the regular plates of the postmental region, uniform triangular pointed scales cover the whole of the space as far as the chest, where they form a very indistinct collar not continued into any transverse fold on the side of the neck. Scales on the chest and anterior part of ventral surface also pointed like those of the throat; middle and posterior abdominal scales square, in eight longitudinal series. Two small anterior and two large posterior præanal scutes, some smaller ones at the sides. Upper surface of limbs with keeled scales. Toes of fore limb very short, the inner one minute, the third a little shorter than the fourth. Tail with strongly keeled scales above, like the back, the keels showing a

¹ See Prof. Peters's recent rehabilitation of the old Spixian form of this name, 'M.B. Ak. Berl.' 1880, p. 217.

tendency to form ridges; those on the lower surface of the tail are also keeled. Femoral pores fourteen.

	millim.
Total length	115
Distance from tip of snout to ear-opening. .	12
" " " fore limb ..	21
" " " vent	50
Length of fore limb	15
" fourth front toe.	4
" hind limb	23
" third hind toe	6
" fourth hind toe.	7

Upper surface pale brown, with a longitudinal row of black spots in middle of back. A light lateral stripe from the supraorbital angle, along the parietal border and extreme edge of the dorsal surface, to the tail. Sides of body black, variegated with blue or yellowish spots on the neck. Entire mental region yellowish, without spots. A dark coloration predominates over the whole inferior surface of the throat (beginning from the last postmentals), of the body, limbs, and tail. The scales are blackish at their root or for half their length, and yellowish at the tips.

A single specimen from Canelos.

This is a third species of the genus *Leposoma*, bearing a resemblance to *L. carinicaudatum*, Cope, in the pointed and carinate scales, and also in the large præanal scutes, in which both species differ from the *L. scincoides*, Spix, as figured by Peters in 'Abh. Ak. Berl.' 1862 (1863), pl. 2. fig. 1. It has very much smaller scales, however, than the former species, in all the specimens of which I count only nineteen round the body, while in the present there are not less than thirty-four. This great difference is made by the scales on the sides being much smaller in the species under consideration, while in *L. carinicaudatum* they are uniform with those of the back. *L. dispar*, recently described by Prof. Peters, is evidently quite different, being more nearly allied to *L. scincoides*.

Loxopholis rugiceps, Cope, must be a Lizard very similar to both of these species; and I am unable to see how its scutellation differs generically from that of *Leposoma* as represented by *L. carinicaudatum*, in which Professor Cope describes "four abdominal rows of scales with the keels reduced to an angle and mucro," consequently smooth. The abdominal scales are quadrate in the species which I have now described; and this character appears to be the only one that was left to the genus *Loxopholis* when Prof. Cope described *Leposoma carinicaudatum*.

Having carefully compared the Lizard brought by Mr. Buckley from Ecuador with the description of *Loxopholis rugiceps*, I find that the internasal plate is much longer in that species, the præfrontals more extensively in contact, and the scales much larger, being intermediate between those of *L. carinicaudatum* and the present species (twenty-four round the middle of the body). Moreover the

keels of the tail are stronger below than above, and the coloration is quite different.

8. *ECPLEOPUS* (*EUSPONDYLUS*) *GUENTHERI*, sp. n. (Plate XXIII. fig. 1).

Form slender and elongate. Head rather narrow, not constricted at the nape, muzzle rather long. Internasal plate large, longer than broad, rounded in front, followed by two large, irregular, four-sided fronto-nasals extensively in contact on their inner or smaller side; frontal, two fronto-parietals, and large moderately broad and long interparietal, two wedge-shaped parietals; two occipitals behind the interparietal, smaller outer occipitals and paroccipitals above the temporal region, the shields of which are polygonal and large. Nasal large, triangular, with the nostril in the middle; frenal also large, obliquely cut off posteriorly by the first and largest of a series of rather large infraoculars. Supraorbitals four. Supralabials six, not elongate; infralabials five, the first unusually smaller and wedge-shaped. Symphysial very large; single mental followed by two pairs of large contiguous postmentals; a third with their points almost meeting, and a wide concavity behind occupied by the gular scales, of which there are three rows before the minute gular collaret, and seven between this and the last gular series of eight narrow and long shields which form the collar. All these series are continuous with those of the nape, forming complete rings of smooth quadrangular plates, there being no granular space on the neck, and only a limited space covered with small or minute, but not granular, scales at the shoulder and fore part of the side. Back with cross rows of elongate quadrangular smooth shields, about fourteen or fifteen in each row. Small or minute lateral shields of the same type run up between the dorsal rows. Thirty-four transverse dorsal rows from the occiput to the root of the tail. Ventral shields elongate, quadrangular, smooth, in ten longitudinal series (counting the smallest external ones in the middle of the body), in twenty-one transverse rows from the collar to the anal region. Præanal plates two large anterior, five long posterior ones. Tail with the dorsal and ventral scutellation. Limbs covered almost entirely with large smooth plates, leaving only a very limited space occupied by small scales on the posterior surfaces. Femoral pores eight. Fore limb reaching to front of eye; third and fourth toes equal. Hind limb reaching three fourths of the length of the side; fourth toe the longest. The inner toes are well developed on both fore and hind feet.

Ground-colour of the entire dorsal surface uniform pale brown, with dark bars and spots disposed as follows:—Each of the shields on the upper surface of the head has one or more round blackish spots; eight broad transverse bars on the back between head and root of tail; the bars are continued at equal intervals on the tail, diminishing to mere spots towards the end. Lower surface of body and tail yellowish, also with round blackish spots, generally one on each plate on the anterior portions (the gular and labial regions in particular) being large, variegated with the dark colour, distinct bars

descending from the eye across the labials to the chin. Limbs also spotted. No lateral or longitudinal stripes.

	millim.
Total length	194
Distance from tip of snout to ear-opening..	20
" " " fore limb....	37
" " " vent.....	92
Length of fore limb	27
" fourth toe	9
" hind limb	40
" fourth hind toe.....	14
" third hind toe	11

A single fine specimen from Sarayacu.

This fine and conspicuous species is related to *Eupleopus* (*Euspondylus*) *maculatus*, Tschudi; and as regards the principal characters of the head-shields, and gular and anal scutellation of that species figured by Prof. Peters, does not exhibit any marked differences. Tschudi's figure of the entire Lizard indicates, however, a very different general appearance, more like that of *Proctoporus fraseri*, O'S., based by me on a specimen formerly confounded with *E. maculatus* in the British Museum, but differing from it in the absence of fronto-nasals. The present species of *Euspondylus* presents a remarkable likeness to the *Gerrhonoti* named *Elgaria* by some authors. Amongst other points of difference apparent from a comparison with the descriptions of *Euspondylus maculatus* of Tschudi and Peters, it would appear that the very well developed series of infraoculars is not distinct in Tschudi's species as figured by Peters, also that the scales are smaller, and that a longitudinal black stripe on the side of the neck is very characteristic of *Euspondylus maculatus*, while there is no such stripe in the Lizard before us, nor indeed any markings distributed longitudinally. Moreover the black dorsal bars are very different from the quadrangular black spots described by Tschudi, and distinguish it at once from all other Lizards of this group.

9. EUPLEOPUS (EUSPONDYLUS) STRANGULATUS, Cope.

Eupleopus (*Euspondylus*) *strangulatus*, Cope, P. Ac. Phil. 1868, p. 99.

This curious species, so different from all its congeners, is well represented in Mr. Buckley's collection, there being numerous specimens from Canelos, two from Pallatanga, and one from Sarayacu.

SCINCIDÆ.

10. MABUIA ÆNEA (Gray).

Tiliqua ænea, Gray in Griff. An. King. ix. (Synopsis) p. 70; Ann. N. H. ser. 1, ii. p. 292.

Mabouya cepedii, id. Cat. Lizards in B.M. p. 95.

Eumeces mabouia, Dum. & Bibr. Erp. Gén. v. p. 646.

Copeoglossum cinctum, Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Herpetol. p. 45, pl. 3. fig. 2.

Mabouia unimarginata, Cope, Proc. Ac. Phil. 1862, p. 187.

Two from Pallatanga, one from Sarayacu, and two from Canelos.

Professor Peters fixed the synonymy of Tschudi's Lizard in 1871, M.B. Ak. Berl. 1871, p. 400. It is easily recognizable from the figure in the 'Fauna Peruana.' Prof. Peters then suggested its probable identity with *Mabouya cepedii*, Gray. I may as well take this opportunity to remark that there is in fact no difference between the single specimen so named in Gray's Catalogue and *M. aenea* (the name for this common species which apparently has the priority).

GECKOTIDÆ.

11. THECADACTYLUS RAPICAUDA (Houltuyn).

Thecadactylus rapicaudus, Gray, Cat. Liz. B.M. p. 146.

Two specimens from Canelos.

12. GONIODACTYLUS CONCINNATUS, sp. n. (Plate XXIII. fig. 2.)

Granulation very fine all over the upper and lateral regions of the head and body, and on the gular surface, larger only on the muzzle and on a small anterior space immediately behind the mental plate, where the granules give place to rounded or polygonal scales. Labial plates large and few in number, four upper and lower, the fourth being very small in each case. Mental shield large; no post-mental, two of the rounded anterior gular scales a little larger than the others behind it. Scales of the entire lower surface of the body rather large, oval or rounded, beginning on the throat between the chest and the ear-opening. Tail with broad transverse plates beneath. Head and fore part of body above and below as far as the shoulder, and including the fore limb, pale brown or yellowish, abruptly terminated by two vertical humeral bands, sometimes meeting above and forming a regular collar of pure white with black borders. The rest of the body, with the hind limb, blue, with black vermiculations elaborately interwoven; tail darker, with the variegations continued. Inferior surface from chest blue, paler again at the hind limb and anal region.

	millim.
Total length	80
Distance of end of snout from ear-opening	10
" " " fore limb ..	20
" " " vent	45
Length of fore limb	18
" fourth front toe	5½
" third front toe	5
" hind limb	24
" fourth hind toe	7
" third hind toe	6

Three specimens from Canelos.

This *Goniodactyle* is very conspicuous from its coloration. The variegation of the back is something like that seen on the head only in *Goniodactylus ocellatus*, Gray, from Tobago, which seems to have remained unnoticed since the acquisition of the single type in the British Museum. The present species, from Ecuador, is quite different from that described by Dr. Günther as *Gymnodactylus caudiscutatus*, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 410, which has a round ocellus at the shoulder, but no vertical stripe.

13. *GONIODACTYLUS BUCKLEYI*, sp. n. (Plate XXIII. fig. 3.)

The granulation resembling that of the preceding; the scales of the belly also similar. Mental large, and with two rounded gular scales behind, but no distinct postmental. Six supralabials, five infralabials. Tail with broad inferior scutes.

Ground-colour greyish brown. Head variegated with black; back with two parallel longitudinal rows of black blotches, pointed in front, and separated by the median line. A narrow white vertical streak on the shoulder. Gular region, from the chin to the chest, with alternating black and white oblique stripes converging behind, and making a triangular pattern.

	millim.
Total length	83
Distance from end of snout to ear-opening	11
" " " fore limb ..	20
" " " vent	47
Length of fore limb	18
" third front toe	4
" fourth front toe	5
" hind limb	21
" third hind toe	5
" fourth hind toe	6

One specimen from Pallatanga and two from Canelos.

This species offers most similarity to *G. fuscus*, but does not possess the large postmental plate to which attention has been drawn by M. Bocourt.

IGUANIDÆ.

14. *ENYALIUS LATICEPS*.

Enyalius laticeps, Guich. Casteln. Voy. Amér. du Sud, Rept. p. 20, pl. 5 a, b; Dum. Arch. Mus. viii. p. 529.

E. planiceps, Guich. op. cit. p. 21, pl. 6, a, b.

A single specimen, 13½ inches in length, from Pallatanga.

This is the first example of the above species received by the British Museum, as those referred to it by Dr. Günther in 1859 do not really belong to it.

15. *ENYALIUS MICROLEPIS*, sp. n. (Plate XXIV. fig. 2.)

Head broad, rounded, its width just before the ear-opening being nearly equal to its length from the tip of the snout to the occiput;

covered above with small convex and pointed scales closely set: larger scales forming the inner supraorbital border, and a strongly projecting superciliary border of square uniform and equal scales continuous with the canthus rostralis, about 13 from the nostril above the orbit, or from 18 to 21 in the entire series. Three large conical scales behind these at the hinder angle of the orbit; groups of large conical scales above the temporal region, round the anterior edge of the ear, and in an isolated patch on the side of the neck. Labial shields 12, equal. A crescentic row of about twelve infraoculars. Scales of the back and sides of the body very small. A median dorsal crest of large conical scales, beginning behind the occiput, and diminishing on the anterior part of the tail; the highest of these scales are much less than the vertical diameter of the ear. A single lateral series of similar but much smaller scales along each side of the body from the shoulder to the fore part of the tail; below this the scales of the side are minute and granular; above it the dorsal scales are minute but in regular rows up to the dorsal crest, pointed and distinctly keeled; scales of sides of gular region strongly keeled; gular region as far as the chest with very convex erect scales closely set; scales of the entire ventral surface, including the chest, strongly keeled, those of the limbs also keeled. Tail compressed, with complete rings of larger scales alternating with spaces in which the scales are very small; a double series of projecting scales above; all the scales on the inferior surface large and keeled. A single femoral pore on each side. Mottled and variegated with dark brown on a yellowish ground; brown-tinted on the tail, or greenish, with a brown network on the sides. Gular region blackish or dark blue (in the male). Entire ventral surface yellowish. An isolated yellow spot on each side of the neck. In young specimens a yellow lateral stripe on the neck.

	millim.
Total length	160
Distance from tip of snout to ear-opening . .	30
" " " fore limb	55
" " " vent.	113
Length of fore limb	60
" third finger	15
" fourth finger	16
" hind limb	86
" third toe	16
" fourth toe	24

Two specimens from Sarayacu.

Besides these, there were already in the British Museum three specimens collected by Mr. Fraser in Western Ecuador, which Dr. Günther mentioned as *E. laticeps*, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 407.

The species now described approaches *E. heterolepis*, Bocourt (Ann. Sc. Nat. [5] xix. Art. No. 4, and Miss. Sc. Mex. iii. livr. 4, pl. 20 c. fig. 14), but differs from it in the much smaller size of the

scales and in the single lateral series of large scales. M. Bocourt's description particularizes "deux rangées longitudinales de chaque côté de la crête dorsale;" and his figure of the general scutellation of the sides indicates about 29 scales vertically between the belly and the dorsal crest, and larger scales intermixed with these everywhere.

Sexual characters are well shown in the series of specimens before me.

The male has a larger head and longer hind limbs, reaching to the eye, while in the female they do not extend beyond the tympanum. A different system of coloration also prevails, the female being of darker brownish and more variegated tints and without the dark gular patch.

16. *ENYALIUS PRÆSTABILIS*, sp. n. (Plate XXV. fig. 1.)

Head broad, with rounded and projecting lateral border of about 20 canthal and superciliary scales in a continuous series, almost uniform in shape and size. Entire upper surface of the head covered with very convex or pointed and erect scales, larger in the crescentic series bordering the supraorbital region; larger conical scales above the temporal region. Supralabials 10, infralabials 9, uniform. Gular scales convex, elongate, the central erect. The back and sides of the body are covered with small almost uniform pointed and keeled scales, from 34 to 40 in a vertical series between the abdominal scales and the dorsal crest. Only a single very indistinct lateral series of larger scales on each side. A longitudinal crest of conical erect scales from the nape, along the median line of the back, and continued anteriorly on the tail, where it gives place to a double row or keel of pointed scales. Scales of the ventral surface small, uniform, smooth on the chest, and very feebly keeled on the middle of the abdomen; of the limbs small and keeled. A single femoral pore in a large scale on each side. Tail compressed, ringed with small keeled scales on the sides and larger beneath.

Female with a shorter head than the male, and considerably larger scales on the sides of the body. The male also has the tail much thicker at its root and longer hind limbs, reaching to the eye, while those of the female reach only to the anterior border of the ear-opening.

Ground-colour of the upper regions of the body, in the male, reddish, very finely speckled with green; posterior gular region and gular fold black; lower surfaces yellowish. The female has the ground-colour above dark brown, thickly dotted over with green; tail brown- and yellow-ringed; lower surfaces yellowish, without gular patch. A yellow spot on a patch of conical scales behind the ear in both sexes.

	millim.
Total length (of male)	318
Distance between end of snout and ear-opening . .	34
" " " fore limb . .	56
" " " vent	126

	millim.
Length of fore limb	161
„ third finger	17
„ fourth finger.....	18½
„ hind limb.....	197
„ third toe	17
„ fourth toe.....	27

This very handsome species differs from *E. heterolepis* in having the scales on the sides of the body much smaller and scarcely intermixed with larger ones, also in the smooth or very feebly keeled scales of the lower surface, in which, amongst other points, it differs also from *E. microlepis*.

Two specimens, male and female, nearly equal in size, from the localities Pallatanga and Canelos.

17. ANOLIS (DRACONURA) CHRYSOLEPIS.

Anolis (Draconura) chrysolepis, Dum. & Bibr. Erp. Gén. iv. p. 94; Guichenot, Casteln. Voy. Amér. Mérid. ii. p. 15, pl. iv. f. 1; Bocourt, Miss. Sc. Mex. iii. p. 99, pl. 16. f. 26.

Anolis nummifer, O'S. Ann. N. H. ser. 4, xv. p. 278.

Two specimens from Canelos, and one from Pallatanga, which show the characteristic coloration figured by Guichenot.

It is as well to state with regard to this species that the single specimen referred to it by Dr. Gray in his Catalogue is a *Nerops auratus*, and that it is consequently only rather recently that we have in the British Museum possessed specimens correctly (as I believe) referred to this species.

In regard to the species which I have described as *Anolis nummifer* (Ann. N. H. ser. 4, xv. p. 278), I now entertain considerable doubts whether it is more than a variety of this same long-established *A. chrysolepis*, two distinct systems of coloration in which have been pointed out by M. Bocourt. Putting the entire series of specimens together, I now find great variation of colour, but no substantial differences but what are either sexual or within the possible limits of a species. They all have the narrower toes characteristic of *Draconura*. Another specimen, a female, which I now therefore refer to *A. chrysolepis*, was collected by Mr. Buckley at Canelos.

N.B. I may state, with reference to Prof. Cope's remarks on my identification of his *A. vittigerus* with *A. biporcatus*, that a renewed examination on the present occasion of the specimens named by him in the British Museum only confirms me in my view, and that M. Boulenger, to whom I have shown them, also agrees with me.

A variety, which must be the *A. bivittatus*, Hallow., with lateral longitudinal stripes, is well represented in this series.

[ANOLIS PUNCTATUS.

Anolis punctatus, Daudin, Rept. iv. p. 84, pl. 66. fig. 2; Dum. & Bibr. Erp. Génér. iv. p. 112.